FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Bold Explorer Stanley, in the Face of Great Peril, Cuts a Path Through

THE WILD AFRICAN JUNGLE.

Hostile Natives, Mutinous Men, Starvation and Sickness Only

A FEW OF THE MANY DIFFICULTIES.

All Obstacles Surmounted, and Lake Nyanza Reached-Many of the Party Perish by the Way-Several Shot by Polsoned Arrows-The Explorer Forced to Put Others to Death for Disobedience-Stauley Himself Stricken With Hiness-The Meeting With Emin Pasha-Plans for the Future.

Henry M. Stanley has been heard from at last. The explorer writes a letter from the very heart of the Dark Continent. He gives full details of his long and weary march to Lake Nyanza. The party was engaged in an almost continual struggle with hostile natives. Many were killed on both sides. Stanley was forced to haug some of his party as an example to the others. The ranks were further decimated by disease, starvation and desertion. The meeting with Emin Pasha was a most joyful one.



adventurer was in the Henry M. Stantey, land of the living, although having passed through countless trials and vicissitudes. The letter received from him gives a complete and interesting, and, at times, thrilling description of his perilous journey between Yambunga and Albert Nyanga.

The Explorer's Navrative.

Mr. Stanley, after stating the orders given by him to Major Barttelot, goes on to describe the advance of the columns. The expedition, which consisted of 389 officers and men, started from Yambunga on June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition Yankarde. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their villages, and under cover of the smoke, attacked the pioneers. A skirmish followed lasting 15

During the next six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction, through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to molest and impede the advance of the party, but, although several conflicts took place, Stanley did not lose a man. Finally, percelving that the path he had been following was taking him out of his proper course, Stapley struck out toward the northeast and again reached the river on July 5.

From this date until October 18 he followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi. After 17 days of continuous marching the expedition halted for one day's rest. The First Death.

On August 1 the first death concurred, the cause being dystentary. So far, for 34 days, the course had been singularly successful. The party now entered a wild country, in

their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied, and several deaths occurred. On August 13, on arriving at Airsibbs, the natives presented a bold front, and the party lost five men from the poisoned arrows. Lieutenant Stairs was wounded below the heart, and suffered greatly, but recovered On August 31 the expedition met a party

of Manyemas, and their misfortunes began on this date. Stanley writes that he had taken the Congo route to avoid Arabs who would tempt his men. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting 26 men deserted. What Stanley describes as an awful

month begins on September 18. Leaving the station of the Arab Chief Ugarrava, when the expedition numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by desertion and death, and having left 56 sick with Ugarraya, the march led to the Arab settlement Kalings Longa. The men lived on wild truits. fungi and nuts.

Sturvation and Desertion. Before reaching Kilinga Longa Stanley

lost 55 men through starvation and desertion. A slave owner at Kilinga Longa, named Abed Salim, did his utmost to ruin the expedition, short of open hostilities. He insisted upon purchasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared. The men were absolutely naked, and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was therefore obliged to leave the

boat, together with 70 loads of goods, at Killinga Longa, under the care of Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After a 12 days' journey the party, on November 12.

The Arab devastation, which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri, was so thorough that not a native but was left standing between Ugarrava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a horrible wilderness. Mr. Stanley con-

Reduced to Mere Skeletons.

Our sufferings terminated at Ibwiri. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. We ourselves were mere skeletons. From 289 persons we now numbered 174. Several of the party seeming to have no hope of life left. A halt was therefore ordered for the purpose of recuper-

fore ordered for the purpose of recuperating.

Emin Paskn's Territory.

Hitherto our people were skeptical of what we told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous and the forests so endless, that they refused to believe that by and by we would see plains and cattle, the Nyanza and Emin Paska. Mr. Jephson was there hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew say that they were embraced one by one, and that they never had such attention shown the a deaf car to our prayers and entreuties, for, driven by hunger and suffering, they sold their rifes and equipments for a few cars of Indian

the Nyanza. Short out to stay, what of the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew say that they were embraced one by one, and that they never had such attention shown them as by these men, who halled them as brothers. On April 26 we once again reached the bivouse ground occupied by us on December 18 and interest and interest would be none ieft."

"Supposing you resolve to stay, what of the Egyptians?" I asked.

"On the 26th the boat's crew sighted Mawa station, the southernmost belonging to Emin Pasked.

"On these I shall have to ask you to be good enough to take with you."

The Paska proposed to visit Fort Bodo, taker or was that they were embraced one by one, and that they never had such attention shown the form and the would be none ieft."

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corn, deserted with the ammunition and besame altogether demoralized. Harsh Mensures Necessa

Perceiving that mild punishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We halted for 13 days at Ibwiri, reveling on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, yams, etc. The supplies were inexhaustible, and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and robust men. One had been killed with an arrow.

When we started for Albert Nyanza, on No-vember 24, we were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. On-December I we sighted an open country from the top of a ridge connected with Mount Pisgah, which was so named from our first view of the land of promise and plenty. On December 5 we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us. After 160 days of continuous gloom we saw the light of broad day shining all around, making all things

We thought we had never seen grass so green or a country so lovely. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. Ah, this was the old spirit of former expeditions, 'successfully completed, and all suddenly revived.

The Party Cheerful Again. Woe betide the native aggressor whom we may meet. However powerful, with such a spirit the men will fling themselves upod him like wolves on sheep. Numbers will not be considered. It was the eternal forest which had made them the abject, slavish creatures so brutally plundered by Arab slaves at Kilonlanga Longa.

December 8 we entered the country of the powerful Chief Mazamboni. The villages were scattered so thickly that no road except through them could be found. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the center of a mass of villages, and built a zareba as fast as bill hooks could cut the brushwood.

The war cries were terrible, resounding from hill to hill, and pealing across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums announcing the struggle. After a slight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first beef we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night passed

peacefully, both sides preparing for the War With a Vengennce.

Here Mr. Stanley narrates how negotiations with the natives failed, Mazembom declining a peace offering, and how a detachment of 40 persons, led by Lieutenant Stairs, and another of 30, under command of Mr. Jephson, with sharpshooters, left fear which has clouded the Zareba and assaulted and carried the the whereabouts and fate | villages, driving the natives into a general

rout. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant little fights all along the route. "On the afternoon of the 13th," saya Mr. Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza, with Kavalli, the objective point of the ex-pedition. Six miles off I had told the men to prepare to see the Nyanza. They mur-mured and doubted, saying 'Why does the master continually talk this way? Nyanza, indeed.' When they saw the Nyanza below them, many came to kiss my hands."

An Enjoyable Prospect.

We were now at an altitude of 5,200 feet above the sea, with the Albert Nyauza 2,900 feet below, in 1° 20'. The south end of the Nyanza lay about six miles south of this position. Every dent in its low flat shore was visible, and, traced like a silver snake on the dark ground, was the tributary Lanilki, flowing into the Albert Nyanza from the southwest. After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we com-menced the ragged and stony descent. Before the rear guard had descended 100 feet the natives from the plateau and the stone of the parties of the plateau and the stone of the s natives from the plateau poured after them, keeping the rear guard busy until within a few hundred feet of the Nyanzaplain. We camped at the foot of the piateau wall, the Ameroids reading 2,500 feet above sea level. A night attack was made, but the sentries sufficed to drive our assailants off.

We afterward approached the village of Kakongo, situated at the southwest corner of Albert lake. Three hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not allow us to go to the lake because we might frighten their cattle. They would not exchange the blood of brotherhood because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake.

No Presents Accepted. They would not accept any present from us because they did not know who we were. But they would give us water to drink and would

show us the road up to Nyam-Sassic. From these singular people we learned that they had heard that there was a white man at Unayora, but they had never heard of any white man being on the west side, nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake. There was no excuse for quarreling. The people were civil enough, but they did not want us near them. We therefore were above the path and followed it for miles.

We camped about half a mile from the lake, and then began to consider our position with the light thrown upon it by the conversation with the Kokongo natives. My couriers from Zanzibar had evidently not arrived, or Emin Pasha, with his two steamers, would have paid the southwest side of the lake a visit to prepare the untives for our coming. My boat was at Killinga Longa, 190 miles distant, and there was no cance obtainable.

To seize a cance without the excuse of a quarrel my conscience would not permit. There was no tree anywhere of a size sufficient to make canoes. Wadelai was a terrible distance off for an expedition so reduced. We had used five cases of cartridges in five days fighting on the plain.

make canoes. Wadelai was a terrible distance off for an expedition so reduced. We had used five cases of cartridges in five days fighting on

A month of such fighting must exhaust our stock. There was no plan suggested that was feasible, except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, send the party back to Kilinga Longa for a boat, store up every load in the fort not con-

a boat, store up every load in the fort not conveyable, leave a garrison in the fort to hold it, march back to Albert Lake and send a boat in search of Emin Pasha. This was the plan which, after lengthy discussions with the officers, I resolved upon.

On the 15th we began a night march, and by 16 o'clock A. M., on the 16th, we had gained the crest of the plateau once more, the Kakonhos natives having persisted in following us to the slope of the plateau. We had one man killed and one wounded. On January 7 we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days' rest Licutenant Stairs, with 100 men, was sent to Kilonga Longas to bring the boat and goods. I also sent Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson.

Out of the 38 sick men in their charge only 11 men were brought to the fort. The rest had died or deserted. On the return of Stairs with the boat and goods he was sent to Ugarrow. He was to bring up the convalescent. Soon after his departure I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a month's careful nursing by Parke I recovered, and set out again for the Albert Nyanza on April 2, accompanied by Jephson and Parke.

Brothers by Blood.

Brothers by Blood. Nelson was appointed commandant of Fort Bodo in our absence, with a garrison of 43 men. On April 26 we arrived in Mozambini's country again. This time, after solicitation, Mozam-bini decided to make blood brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seeined now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis. Cattle, goats, sheep and fowls were also given in abundance, so that our peole lived royally.

were also given in abundance, so that our people lived royally.

When one days' march from the Nyanza, natives came from Kavili and said that a white man, named Malejia, had given their chief a black packet to give to me, his son. Would I follow them, they asked. "Yes, to-morrow," I answered, "and if your words are true, I will make you rich." They remained with us that night, telling us wonderful stories about big ships as large as islands filled with men, etc., which left no doubt in our mind that the white man was Emin Pasha.

The next day's march brought us to Chief Kavili. After a while he handed me a note from Emin Pasha, covered with a strip of black American oidcoth. The note was to the effect that as there had been a native rumor that a from Emin Fasha, covered with a strip of black American officioth. The note was to the effect that as there had been a native rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake, he had gone in a steamer to make in-quiries, but had been unable to obtain reliable information. He begged me to remain where I was until he could communicate with me. The next day, April 22, Mr. Jephson was dis-patched with a strong force to take the boat to the Nyanza.

ber 16, and at 5 P. M. of that day I saw the Khedive steamer about seven miles away steaming up toward us. Soon after 7 P. M. Emin Pasha, Signor Casati and Mr. Jephson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us.

Next day we moved to a better camping place, about three miles above Nyamsassie, and at this spot Emin Pasha also made his camp. We were together until May 25, when I left him, leaving Mr. Jephson, three Soudanese and two Zanzibaris in his care. In return he caused to accompany me three of his irregulars and 102 Madl natives as porters. Fourteen days later I was at Fort Bodo.

At the fort were Captain Nelson and Licutenant Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrowas 22 days after I had est out for the lake, bringing with him, alasi only 16 men out of 56. All the rest were dead. Mv 20 coursers whom I had sent with letters to Major Bartellot had safely left Ugarrowas for Yambuga on March 18.

ten acres were under cultivation. One crop of Indian corn had been harvested and was in the granaries. On June 16, I left Fort Bodo with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people. Lieutenant Stairs was appointed commandant of the fort. Captain Nelson was second in command, and Surgeon Parka was medical officer. The carrison consisted of 50 rifles. I thus de-prived myself of all my officers in order not to be encumbered with baggage, provisions and On June 24 we reached Kilonga and on July 19 Ugarrowas. The latter station was de-

neared the goal.

On August 10 we overtook Ugarrows' with an immense fictilia of 57 canoes, and, to our wonder, our couriers, now reduced to 17, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain; we were still feeble from wounds, all except use bore on their bodies the scars of arrow wounds.

Meeting With a White Man. A week later, August 17, we met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalyea. There was a white man at the gate of the stockade who at first I thought was Mr. Jamieson. A nearer view revealed the features of Mr. "Well, my dear Bonney, where's the Major?"

"Yes, sir."

After describing what a wreck he found After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambuga for readily accepting the deserters' report of his death and sending his personal kit, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessities for his return to Emin. "By accident," he says, "two hats and four pair of boots and a flannel jacket were left, a truly African kit with which to return." The letter then proceeds to summarize what The letter then proceeds to summarize what had been accomplished. Stanley says: We were 180 days in the forest—one con-tinuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grass land was traversed by us in eight days. The limits of the forest along the edge of the grass land are well marked. We saw it extending northeasterly with its curves, bays and capes just like a seashore. Southwesterly it pre-served the same character.

An Immeuse Forest. Congo, at the mouth of the Aruwimi, to about east longitude 29°, latitude 40°. How far west beyond the Congo the forest reaches I do not know. The superficial extent of the tract described as totally covered by forest, is 246,000 square miles.

North of the Congo, between Upoto and Aru-

North of the Congo, between Upoto and Aruwimi, the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambuga and Nyanza we came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau about the Nyanza down to the Congo river from an altitude of 5,500 feet to 1,400 feet above the sea. North and south of our track through the grassland the face of the land was much broken by groups of cones or isolated mountain ridges. To the north we saw no land higher than about 6,000 feet above the sea, but bearing 215 degrees magnetic, at a distance of 50 miles from our camp on the Nyanza, we saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 17,000 or 18,000 feet above the sea.

It is called Buevenwori, and will prove a rival to Kelimaryaro. I am not sure that it may not prove to be the Gordon Bennett mountain in Gambrargara, but there are two reasons for doubting if it be the same. First, it is a little too far west for the position of the latter as given by me in 1876. Secondly, we saw no snow on the Gordon Bennett. I have met only three natives who have seen the lake toward the south. They agree that it is large, but not so large as the Albert Nyanza.

Emin Pasha's Milltary Force.

Emin Pasha's Military Force. Before closing let me touch more largely upon the subject which brought me here, viz.: Emin Pasha. He has two battalions of regu-

The Provision Difficulty.

morrow." This conversation with the Pasha took place

\*What you told me yesterday has led me to think it best we should retire from here. The Egyptians are very willing to leave. There are of those about 100 men besides their women and children. I should be giad to be rid of them, because they undermine my authority and nullify all my endeavors for retreat. When I informed them that Khartoum had fallen and that Gordon Pasha was slain they always told the Nublans that it was a concocted story, and that some day we should see steamers as-

KASSON'S CALL NOW. ber 16, and at 5 P. M. of that day I saw the Khe

Raising Indian Corn. Fort Bodo was in a flourishing state. Nearly

On June 24 we reached Kilonga and on July 19 Ugarrowas. The latter station was deserted. Ugarrowas baving gathered as much ivory as he could obtain from the district, had proceeded down the river about three months before. On leaving Fort Bodo I had loaded every carrier with 60 pounds of corn, so that we were able to pass through the wilderness unsoathed. Passing on down the river as fast as we could go daily expecting to meet the couriers who had been stimulated to exert themselves for a reward of £10 per head, or the Major himself leading an army of carriers, we indulged ourselves in pleasing anticipation as we neared the goal.

On August 10 we overtook Ugarrowas with

ey, who left the medical service of the of

"Well, my dear Bonney, where's the single?"
lasked.
"He is dead, sir; shot by a Manyuema about a month ago," replied Bonney.
"Good God," I cried, "And Jamieson?"
"He has gone to Stadley Falls to try to get more men from Tippoo Tib."
"And Troup."
"Troup has come home invalided."

"And Troup?"
"Troup has gone home invalided."
"Well, where is Ward?"
"Ward is at Bangala."
"Heaven alive, then you are the only one

men.
"They would require a vast amount of pro-visions for the road."

"True; but you have thousands of cattle, I believe. These will furnish beef and the counries through which we pass must furnish grain and vegetable food."

"Well, we will defer further talk until to-

This conversation with the Fasha took place on May 1, 1888, during a halt in camp at Nsabe. The Pasha came ashore from the steamer Khe-dive next day about 1 P. M. In a short time we commenced our conversation again. Many of the arguments used above were repeated. He

told the Nubians that it was a connocted alory, and that some day we should see steamers ascend the river for their relief. But of the regulars I am extremely doubtful. They have led such a free and happy life here that they would demur at leaving a country where they have enjoyed luxuries they cannot command in Egypt. The soldiers are married and several of them have harems."

A Very Delicate Situation. "Many irregulars would also retire and follow me. Now, supposing the regulars refuse
to leave, you can imagine the position would
be a difficult one. Would I be right in leaving
them to their fate? Would it not be consigning them all to their ruin? I should have to
leave them their arms and ammunition, and,
on returning, all discipline would be ended.
Disputes would arise, factions would be
formed, the more ambitions would aspire to be
chiefs by force, and from these rivalries would
spring hate and mutual slaughter until there
would be none left."
"Supposing you resolve to stay, what of the

cussion on the John Bright resolution in the Senate to-day, resulted in its reference

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL: 3,

The Ex-Minister to Germany May be Offered His Old Place Again.

A CONSOLING HINT TO HALSTEAD.

Mr. Carnegie is Confirmed, but Not Without a Protest to the Last.

PARWELL RETURNS HOME IN DISGUST ice President Morton's Affability Making Him Many Good Friends.

Mr. Halstead's friends say he won't accept the German mission as a recess appointment. In that event ex-Minister Kasson may remain in Berlin when he goes there on the Samoan Commission. The Senate has adjourned sine die. Before adjournment the calendar was practically cleared of all appointments. The delegates to the Congress of American Nations were confirmed, Mr. Carnegie's name being the only one upon which a reconsideration was asked, and his confirmation was untouched.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 lin if he chooses, his rejection by the Senate in latitude 230 42' north; longitude 630 37' to the contrary notwithstanding. The west; that he observed a vessel about seven President can appoint him at once, and miles off his port bow. The stranger was then get him confirmed next winter by the flying flags of distress and signaling him then get him confirmed next winter by the aid of the eight Senators who are to come in with the new States. But Mr. Halstead is not likely to accept any such appointment, and his friends say he will not do so. Mr. Sherman is understood to have said so to the President, and now the appointment of Mr. Kasson, who has been one of the Samoan Commissioners, is expected daily. Mr. Kasson was formerly Minister to Berlin. Some curious people who have been looking up the records find that in 1831 President. This the latter did, and a libing up the records find that in 1831 President Jackson nominated Martin Van Buren as Minister to Great Britain. Mr. Van Buren appears to have been quite as unpopular in the Senate as Mr. Halstead, and his nomination was rejected through the in-fluence of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. The next these gentle-men knew Mr. Van Buren was nominated

sea. Letters, official and private, were in-trusted to Captain Bennett, who mailed them upon his arrival here this morning. All aboard the Brooklyn were reported his nomination was rejected through the inmen knew Mr. Van Buren was nominated and elected Vice President, and subsequently President. Mr. Halstead can cut this out and paste it in his hat,

CARNEGIE CONFIRMED.

But Six or Eight Senators Protested Against Him at the Last.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- In the executive session of the Senate to-day, there was continued objection to the personnel of the delegation to the Congress of American Nations, but it availed nothing: Senator Beck characterized the Democratic mem-North and south the forest area extends from Nyangive to the southern borders of the Monbuttu east, and west it embraces all from the Democratic party. However, they were all way for General Sherman, whom he called confirmed. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which Andrew Carnegie was confirmed, but only six or eight Sens-

tors voted for it.

In the course of the session efforts were made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the votes on the motion to confirm the nominations of Whitelaw Reid, to be Min-ister to France, and of Murat Halstead, to be Minister to Germany, but they were un-successful. The further consideration of the extradition treaty with Russia was post-poned until the next session of Congress. The calendar of nominations was almost en-tirely cleared. The nominations of Edwin T. Kensheadt, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and of W. H. Whiteman, to be an Associate Jus-tice of the United States Court in New Mexico, were the most prominent of those that failed of confirmation.

EDMUNDS HAS NOTHING TO SAY. He Will Indorse Nobody Unless the Presi-

dent First Consults Him. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . WARHTNOTON April 2 -Mr Edmunds made his appearance in the Senate to-day, just in time to vote for the final adjourn-Import the subject which brought me here, viz.:

Emin Pasha. He has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of about 750 rifles, and the second of 640 men. Besides these battalions he has quite a respectable force of irregulars, sallors, artisans, clerks and servants.

"Altogether," Emin said," if I consent to go away from here, we shall have about 8,000 people with us. Were I in your place I would not hesitate a moment, or be for a second in doubt what to do. What you say is quite true. But we have such a large number of women and children—probably 10,000 people altogether. How can they all be brought out of here? We shall want a number of carriers."

"Carriers for what?" I asked.

"The women and children, You surely would not leave them, and they cannot travel."

"The women must walk. It will do them more good than harm. As for the little children, load them on donkeys. I hear you have about 200. Your people will not travel very far the first month, but little by little they will get accustomed to it. Our Zanzbar women crossed Africa on my second expedition. Why cannot your black women do the same? Have no fear of them: they will do better than the men.

"They would require a vast amount of proment, after having been absent from his seat

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- It appears that the appointment of Mr. Wharton as Assistant Secretary of State was a surprise to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, and is not altogether agreeable to them, for he has been a political kicker. They were not consulted about him, but he was se-lected, as most of President Harrison's officials have been, without reference to the opinions of the Congressional delegation from his State.
Mr. Wharton has been the private secretary of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, and to him and to Henry Cabot Lodge, who was his classmate in college and his intimate friend, the appointment is due.

MR, FARWELL IS DISGUSTED.

He Leaves for Home, Satisfied He Can Do No Good in Washington. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Senator Farvell has gone home disgusted. He says there is no reason for him to stay here; that

it is simply a waste of time and effort for him to seek appointments, and that upon the President a letter is much more effective Not one of the people recommended by Mr. Farwell and Mr. Cullom have been appointed, except Minister Enande

MR. MORTON MUCH LIKED.

The Vice President Making Many Friends Among the Politicians.

PEPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, April 2.-Vice President Morton has made his arrangements to leave for New York on Thursday. Mr. Morton is much liked by all the New York politicians who have met him in Washington. He is affable, obliging and courteous to all who call upon him, and while discreet in his utterances, he has a directness and candor of speech that pleases everybody who meets him.

The Senate Adjourns Sine Dic. WASHINGTON, April 2.- A long disA DEMOCRATIC DAY

to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Vice President Morton thanked the Senate for favors, and retired, thus leaving an opportunity for the election of Mr. Ingalls as President pro tempore. After the executive session, the Senate adjourned sine die. Both Chicago and St. Louis Belong to the Party of National Outs.

A LANDSLIDE IN THE WINDY CITY. THEY LEARN NOTHING DEFINITE. Three New York Office Seekers See the

Mayor Roche and the Machine Snowed Un-President but Get No Encouragement. der by 12,000 Majority. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Messrs. Van THE RESULT IN ST. LOUIS IS CLOSER.

of Yerkes and

lice were worn out with their efforts to pre

serve the peace. Up to midnight there had been five murders.

The downtown streets to-night are

choked with howling Democrats, who are

MURDERED BY A HEELER.

Edward Waller, a prominent citizen of

had just broken up this morning when John

WON \$8,000 ON THE ELECTION.

of the serenade. Collier walked to the head of the column and said: "I'll bet you \$500 I

will have your scalp in 30 days." Then the musicians marched away, amid loud cheer

The News adds editorially:

A LIQUOR VICTORY.

The St. Louis Slum Candidate for Mayor

Elected by 1,000 Majority-A Mixed-

Up Mess, in Which the Dem-

PRPERIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

ocrats Came Out Ahead.

St. Louis, April 2.-After a campaign

unparalleled in local annals for bitterness

Mr. Allen succeeded D. R. Francis, when the latter was elected Governor. Mr. Al-

len cultivated the bosses, and in a short

time had the Democratic machine at his

Judge E. A Noonan, who four years ago

After a desperate fight, Noonan, to the great surprise of the whole city, carried the city and was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic convention. Allen's friends

back.

Concerning the causes of the landslide

plunged a kuife blade into The wounded man will die.

burning fireworks and blowing horns.

cott, Earhart and Lyon, the three gentle-men who are believed to be slated for the New York Postoffice, Custom House and District Attorney's office, respectively, held a conference with Mr. Morton to-day. They afterward visited the White House, But the Liquor Element is Conceded the Victory by About 1,000 Votes. to pay their respects to the President.

Mr. Harrison did not tell them when he should make the New York appointments. The Independent voter was abroad in Chicago yesterday. After a disorderly battle with ballots the Democrats won the

FLAGS OF DISTRESS Mayoralty fight and downed partisans Flown by the American Man-of-Wat Brooklyn-137 Days Coming From Monolula Under Sail, With Broken Machinery-Ald From a Britisber.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 2.-Captain ennett, of the British steamer Falshaw, which arrived here this morning from Cape Verde, brought the information that he had met the United States man-of-war Brooklyn WASHINGTON, April 2.—The friends of at sea, in distress and out of provisions. He furat Halstead say that he can go to Ber- said it was at noon on Tuesday, March 26,

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

lyn.
The Americans said that they were pro ceeding under sail from Honolulu for New York, and had been at that time 137 days at well, and as the ships parted company the Yankee tars gave three hearty cheers for the Britisher.

WAR SONGS HOLY.

General Sherman Talks Happily to the Clerical Methodist Veterans.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, April 2 .- The veteran organization of the New York Conference held its second annual campfire to-night. The organization is composed of clerical and lay members of the conference who fought in the Civil War. Commander W. bers as mugwumps, who were not recog-nized as belonging to the party at all, and Boys are Marching," had been sung, Genthe greatest of living soldiers." The General said:

eral said:

I have dealt too much in words since the war closed, but as I grow older I grew wiser, if not better, and I don't like to let myself out. It is a wise measure on the part of the Methodist Church to thus encourage memories of the war. A new generation is springing up. To my amazement I find great, strapping men ignorant of the very lesson taught by the war. Other denominations, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Catholics, should keep up organizations like this to preserve the memories of the war.

Army songs are as good holy music as any of Watts' hymns, and neither you nor your church would be any the worse for hearing "Tramp, tramp, tramp" sung every Sabbath. Patriotism, love of country, obedience to the constituted authorities, subordination to law, come as near to virtue as the law of God.

In the few words in which he took leave

In the few words in which he took leave of his audience, General Sherman spoke of himself as being in his 70th year. His speech was greeted with prolonged applause, which was finally merged into "Marching

PURSUED BY HIS CONSCIENCE.

Prominent Kansan Who Could Not Star Disgrace Uses a Revolver. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 TOPEKA, April 2.-General H. K. Mo-Connell, one of the most prominent attorneys of Osage county, committed suicide this morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel by shooting himself. He shot himself through the head. The suicide is believed to be the result of an escapade in which General Mo-Connell figured two months ago. He was caught in the home of James McNames, a well known contractor, at midnight and in a way that reflected seriously on the moral character of the contractor's wife.

McNames pursued him to the street and shot him twice in the back. It was thought at the time that he was fatally wounded, but recovered, and has since remained away from his home. General McConnell has a grown family, and the disgrace in which the affair culminated rendered him almost

AT LEAST ONE DISSENTER.

Judge Burke Will Fight the Big Four Consolidation Scheme. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 CLEVELAND, O., April 2.-Judge Stevenson Burke, who is one of the directors of the Bee Line, declares emphatically that he will oppose the consolidation of the road with the Big Four and the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago, at the coming meeting on May 15. and adds that if called upon to do so he may take the matter into the courts. Judge Burke has the support of most, if not all, of the stockholders of this neighborhood, and the opposition to the Vanderbilt plans, which he now makes public, is not new, al-though it has been smothered in connection

ran a dead heat in the Democratic Convenwith past meetings.

The claims in opposition to the consolidation are that the Bee Line stockholders do not get what they are entitled to in the division of stocks; that the Cairo, Vincennes vention with C. C. Rainwater, was Mr. Allen's only opponent. He was until Sat-urday the Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, and while in that office made himself particularly solid with the liquor element. He declared the Sunday-closing and Chicago is worthless, and that the system will be under the control of the Big law unconstitutional, and was heralded as the champion of personal freedom. He was opposed by the *Republic* and denounced as the slum candidate.

CLOSING UP THE DEAL. The Bee Line and Big Four Authorities Con cluding Their Bargain. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2. - President

the Democratic convention. Allen's friends were paralyzed and disgusted, when some of them organized the bolt.

The local Republican party has for years been divided into the Filley faction, or hoodlums, and the Globe-Democratic faction, or silk stockings. The strongest candidate before the Republican convention was Captain D. P. Slattery, a wealthy elevator man. Boodle, however, got its work in, and, to the amazement of Slattery and his friends, he was dumped and Colonel J. G. Butler was a candidate without a flaw. Layng, of the Bee Line, has called a meeting of the stockholders of that company, to be held in Indianapolis May 15. The purpose is to vote upon the consolidation of the Big Four and Bee Line roads. The same men hold the stock of both roads, that part of the consolidation scheme being merely a matter of convenience. merely a matter of convenience.

On the same day the Big Four stock-holders will also meet in Indianapolis, to vote upon the consolidation, but it must not be supposed that everything relating to the deal is being held in abeyance until the stockholders have voted. It is understood that they favor the plan and will certainly vote for it. The officers are proceeding with some of the preliminary steps in the actual consolidation. and Colonel J. G. Butler was a candidate without a flaw.

Returns complete from the whole city give Noonan, Democrat, 1,626 plurality. The Democrats also elect Brown, Auditor. Ziegenhein, Republican, for Collector, and Stevenson, Republican, for Controller, got in by small pluralities. The result is a substantial victory for the Democrats.

Which emoraces the Australian system of which emocrates the Australian system of the Australian system

to Make Things Pretty Lively

will be here to-morrow, according to an make it snow for the opposition between ever, is not losing any sleep, and knows just where it stands. It also points with some pride to the fact that the Allegheny

middle on the question.

the the partisans of Yerkes and the been showing about the House is not the bosses who have engineered his schemes. It bill as it passed the Senate. The main incan hardly be regarded as a party victory. tent, however, remains the same. As it stands it provides that a street railway may In St. Louis the municipal muddle was be leased with the consent of a majority of

mixed, but a Democratic Mayor was its stock. landed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, April 2.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the complete overthrow of the Republican machine, its candidate for Mayor, John A. Roche, being defeated by DeWitt C. Creiger, by 12,000 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket was also defeated. The Council will be

> MARIE PRESCOTT'S GREAT GRIEF. While on the Stage She Learns of the Death

of an Idelized Sou. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-A startling neident occurred at the Arch Street Theater, during Marie Prescott's performance of he Nineteenth ward, was one of the men "Ingomar," last night, which illustrates in murderously assaulted at the polls. He was a forcible manner the pathetic side of stage enouncing the Republican machine in se- life. While Miss Prescott was in her dressvere language, when Paddy Halpin, a machine heeler, knocked Waller down and then kicked him in the head and breast but it caused the actress to grow pale and until he was unconscious. The officers at almost fall to the floor. It was from her the polls made no effort to stop the assault, home, and simply announced the death of and the hoodlum escaped, leaving his vic-tim in the gutter. Mr. Waller was taken her son, a young man of 16, who had been the idol of her heart. Before she had recovered from the shock the call boy came to announce the act. By a powerful effort she roused herself, and with a heroism that would have done credit to a Sparian mother, to his home by an expressman. It is thought that he will die. The "Social Six" ball at Uhlich's Hall

C. Lutdgens, who stood outside on the pave-ment, began to talk polities to some of the revelers. Then a dispute arose about the beauty of a woman. Lutdgens shot John Phelan in the left breast and Charles Fresh-man through the hand. He was arrested. The most dramatic part of the event, however, was yet to come. Just as the actress, in her part of Parthenia says to Ingomar: Phelan may die.

Pembroke Butler and John Patton quarreled over the attempt of the machine thugs to kill Frank Collier. Collier is an Englishman; so is Patton. During the fight Patton but they were soon undeceived. Several sympathetic spectators, grasping the state of things, cried: "Lower the curtain." This was done, and restoratives were applied to the actress. In less than ten minutes the Frank Collier, who was so brutally slugged by Republican heelers two weeks age, won \$8,000 on the election. Collier voted the straight Democratic ticket for the first time in his life. To-night he hired a band of music and marched in front of the Desplaines street station, where the musicians played the "Rogues' March." Captain Aldrich came out and demanded the cause of the screening Collier wellbed to the head play was resumed, the star sustaining her difficult part—rendered still more difficult under the circumstances—with heroism that called forth unstinted praise. After the performance she was removed to her hotel in a coupe.

DR. M'COSH NO WORSE. The Venerable Head of Princeton is Very Ill. but Not Beyond Hope.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PRINCETON, N. J., April 2 .- Dr. J. H. Wikoff, the attending physician of the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, says that the reports as the Daily News will say:

The street car employes stood like a rock in the Cregier phalanx. Antipathy to Yerkes was the reason that partyism was for once forgotten. When the full extent of the landstide toward Cregier became known last night the expressions around the builetin boards were suggestive. They fell from the lips of Republicans as well as Democrats. "Yerkes is a hoodoo," said one? "his man Roche played a big confidence game on the public, and got left," "Rah for Creigar and L roads," shouted another, as one of the Westside wards showed up with a big Cregier majority. "We're done with Yerkes." It was a great day for rapid transit. to his illness have been greatly exaggerated. At a late hour to-night he was resting comfortably, and Dr. Wikoff entertains no doubt as to his recovery. Dr. McCosh left Princeton about two months ago for an ex-tended lecturing tour in the West, and about two weeks ago, while at Delaware, O., he was suddenly stricken with an attack of bronchitis. Though in poor condition to travel, he was anxious to reach home, and

in Princeton two weeks ago to-day.

His illness increased during the journey home, and on his arrival here his condition was serious. Dr Wikoff says, however, that the report that he was suffering from pneumonia is untrue. He has had no at-tack of that kind. There was a rumor in town to-day that Dr. McCosh had had a re-

The News adds editorially:
Part of the Republican defeat was due to a
popular uprising against the despicable attempts of the machine bosses to prevent free
expression of preferences at the primaries.
The Inter-Ocean says:
Notwithstanding the result, Chicago is still a
Republican city upon a strictly party vote.
Mayor Roche was the victim of a series of untoward circumstances and conditions which
were beyond his control.

lu Spite of Her Savere Illneas. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH!

Secretary Blaine Introduced the members of the diplomatic corps and Colonel Wilson made the other presentations. The Marine Band played a number of musical selections, including several Japanese national airs.

TENNESSEE'S BALLOT REFORM. an System of Voting.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—The Legislature finally passed the Doritch election bill, which embraces the Australian system of

MAKING IT SNOW.

Mr. Magee's Advent in Harrisburg To-Day Eagerly Awaited-He is Expected

for Awhile. HARBISBURG, April 2.-C. L. Magee nouncement, and his friends expect him to now and Friday. The opposition, howcounty delegation is likely to be split in the

Mr. Magee's friends are working hard for the Democratic vote, and claim to have it almost solid. On the other hand, the Democrats, many of them, have bills on the calendar that depend on Republican favor, and these are looking cautiously about them

before committing themselves to the man who is not in power. The bill that Mr. Magee's friends have

week, but was reconsidered and temporarily postponed. It is not stretching a point to The election was the most disorderly in the history of the city, the machine spending its money right and left, and being the direct cause of all the brawls in the dive districts of the city. In one fight Congressman Frank Lawler was hit on the head with a club. In the Eighteenth ward the street fighting was so incessant that the police were the price of their support against Magee.

Mr. Lafferty's motion to place Mr. Magee's bill on the calendar will come up Friday morning, but before that time the street railway incorporation bill, previously negatived, will be favorably reported from committee, and this is expected to take much of the wind out of Mr. Magee's sails.

went on the stage to continue the entertain-ment for the benefit of the waiting audi-

set out from Delaware immediately, arriving

lapse, but this is pronounced untrue by his attending physician.

MARY ANDERSON IN SECLUSION. The Stricken Actress Will Sail for Europe

NEW YORK, April 2 .- The only visitors who were permitted to see Miss Mary Anderson in her rooms at the Victoria Anderson in her rooms at the Victoria Hotel, to-day, were her brother and his wife and Mrs. Griffin, the actress' mother, and one of the proprietors of the hotel. She is still very sick, suffering from what one of the visitors described as extreme nervous prostration. Despite her weakness, however, it was decided by her family that it would be safe to allow her to undertake the proposed journey to Europe, and she will leave the hotel for one of the ocean steamers at 6 o'clock this morning with her maid and brother. It was said at the hotel last night that staterooms had been engaged for her on the Germanic, which sails at 8 o'clock this morning, and not on the City of Chester, which sails at 7:30.

THE PRESIDENT AND ROYALTY,

A Reception at the White House in Honor of a Reni Reyal Comple.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President gave a special reception at the White House in Honor gave a special reception at the White and personality, the battle of ballots was fought to-day. The situation presented some unique features. There were bolters fought to-day. The situation presented some unique features. There were bolters from each convention, and the Bepublicans bolted into the Democratic camp, and the Democrats virtually into the Republican camp. George W. Allen, the present Democratic Mayor, was conceded a month ago to have a walkover for the nomination.

still very sick, suffering from what one of the visitors described as extreme nervous prostration. Despite her weakness, however, it was decided by her family that it would be safe to allow her to undertake the proposed journey to Europe, and she will leave the hotel for one of the ocean steamers at 6 o'clock this morning with her maid and brother. It was said at the hotel last night that statements are sufficiently as the statement of the visitors described as extreme nervous prostration. Despite her weakness, however, it was decided by her family that it would be safe to allow her to undertake the proposed journey to Europe, and she will leave the hotel for one of the ocean steamers at 6 o'clock this morning with her maid and brother. It was said at the hotel last night

gave a special reception at the White House, from 9 to 11 o'clock this evening, in honor of Prince and Princess Takehaito, of Japan. The President was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, and the ladies of the Cabinet. The parlors were profusely decorated with palms and evergreens and a great variety of early spring flowers.
Secretary Blaine introduced the members

The Legislature Has Adopted the Australi-

THREE CENTS ING THE CREAM

The Mile acers of Western Pennsylvan a Trust,

DOWNING ALL THE CITY DEALERS. Pittsburg's Lacteal Business to be Regulated by One Company.

TEMPORARY FAMINE IMMINENT.

The All Important Meeting Held Testerday at the Keystone Hotel,

Pittsburg and Allegheny milk dealers wanted to run a trust. They will be run by one. Their voice in the matter is silenced. The testive farmer scores the point. Milk that has been sold to dealers at 10 and 11 cents a gallon, will now draw 13, or go to the creamery. The dealers "pay their money and take their choice." It is a great surprise all around.

The Milk Producers' Union of Western Pennsylvania, which comprises 411 dairy farmers of the seven counties surrounding and adjoining Pittsburg, constitutes a combination or trust that was formed yesterday, which will be likely to knock the business of Pittaburg's independent milk dealers sky-high, unless they come to the terms of the trust. The scheme is one of the largest deals that has been made lately in Western Pennsylvania, for its immediate results will affect every household in these two cities. Moreover, it is a marvelous surprize to all local dealers, who had figured that they were to reap the benefit of whatever trust might be formed.

The scheme is simply this: From this day week all the milk which is produced by the farmers who ship their product into this city will be sent to the Chartiers Creamery Company, which will act as an agent of each individual milk shipper. In other words, the 20,000 or 30,000 gallons of milk that are now sent into Pittsburg and Allegheny daily, and at the different railroads taken charge of by various local milk dealers, will in the future all be shipped to one man, who virtually commands the entire milk trade of the two cities.

OUR REPORTER WAS THERE. The agreement between the Executive Committee of the Milk Producers' Association and Mr. Frank C. Reed, President of the Chartiers Creamery Company, was drawn up and executed yesterday afternoon, at a meeting held in the Keystone Hotel on Fourth avenue. A DISPATCH reporter was invited by Dr. Irwin, of Evans City, Butler county, Chairman of the meeting, and was present while the discussion was going on. In the agreement the creamery company

sociation, numbering about 411 members, will ship to the company their entire product at 12 cents a gallon in the summer and ery company then proposes to supply all the wholesale milk dealers, grocers and bakers, and by this means the farmers hope to get a fair price for the milk, without being subjected to the whims and fancies of the middlemen.

Dr. Irwin, President of the Producers,

while speaking of the plan agreed upon

stipulates that all the producers of the as-

with Mr. Reed, said yesterday : THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS, "We have been trying our best to get the milk dealers to make some amicable arrangement with us, which would allow us a fair profit. But they simply laughed at

a fair profit. But they simply laughed at us. Last Tuesday afternoon we met a committee, but, as we could not agree, we adjourned to meet again to-day, and what has been the result? Not one of them was here at all to-day. So we had to find other means of getting our rights, and I think we have accomplished it.

"The result of our agreement with the Chartiers Creamery Company is that the middleman is knocked out of the business, and it serves him right. Just let me tell you: We are now selling our milk to the dealer at 11 cents per gallon; but the consumer is paying all the way from 24 to 32 cents per gallon for it. In other words, the dealer takes over 100 per cent for selling an dealer takes over 100 per cent for selling an article which we sell him for less than his

profit is." "How will your agreement be of benefit to the public at large?"
"In many ways. First of all, there is a "In many ways. First of all, there is a clause in the agreement compelling Mr. Reed to sell none other but good, fresh milk. All the surplus milk which he gets he will turn into his creamery establishments in Washington county, and there convert the milk into butter. That is a great advantage to the consumer, because he will get pure milk and not half water.

NO CHANCE FOR GOUGING. "Then again, the milk dealer, in getting his milk from Mr. Reed, will have to pay for every gallon he gets, and will not be able to come and bring him half of it back." "Mr. Reed, President of the Chartiers

NO MORE IMPOSITIONS. "You see our object! The farmers want to prevent the middlemen from imposing upon the people and reaping a large profit, and I, as the people and reaping a large profit, and I, as
the farmers' agent, will prevent such a thing.
"The farmers have no idea of raising the
price of milk to the consumer; that is totally
wrong; but they are opposed to having the
dealer make the profit alone. Now the farmer
sends his milk to the dealer, who first akims off
the cream and then sells the milk too. It is no
wonder that some of them are getting right?"
How the dealers will the the state of the sells the milk too.

How the dealers will take to this scheme of the producers is hard telling. The likeli-hood is that they will resist and try to buy their milk somewhere else. Unfortunately for the dealer, however, all the producers in the surrounding counties are in this union, which appoints the Chartiers Creamery Company its agent. There are only two sta-tions in Ohio where the farmers do not be-long to it, and the freight on the milk from there would be too large to give the dealers

a competing chance.

From what could be learned among the farmers at the meeting, it is very likely that, for a few days next week, there will be a milk famine in this city, because no dealer will like to pay 13 cents for a gallon of milk to the Chartiers Creamery Company when they have only paid 10 and 11 cents until now,